SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

IMMIGRATION.

Districts and Natural Divisions where enumerated.	Born in (same towns previous entries)																	
	Districts (or Natural Divisions).			Contiguous Districts in the State.			Other parts of the State.			Contiguous parts of other provinces (in India).			Non-contiguous parts of other provinces etc. (in India).			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kashmir State ..	2,389	1,513	1,876	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	31	29	10	6	4	3	3	....
I. The Jhil mountain and snow-bound Tract ..	641	330	311	11	6	6	3	2	1	11	10	10	11	4	7	....	....	....
Jammu Division ..	366	193	144	11	6	6	1	1	....	11	6	13	1	1	....	....	....	....
Kathua (Jammu-park and Kathua tehsils only) ..	11	11	11	6	3	3	....	....	....	7	3	4	1	....	1	....	....	....
Mirpur Division (Mirpur and Bhimber tehsils only) ..	111	111	111	3	3	3	1	1	....	6	3	4	3	1	3	....	....	....
II. The Outer Hills ..	1,111	611	611	11	11	11	3	3	1	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	....
Kathua Division (Bandh tehsil only) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Mirpur Division (Kotli tehsil only) ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Udhampur Division ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reasi Division ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	6	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chenani Jagir ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poonch ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	11	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jammu Province ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	....	1	1	....	60	31	29	11	7	4	....	....	....
III. The Indus Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	1,111	611	711	4	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	....	....	....
Baramulla ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Srinagar ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Kashmir Valley ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
IV. The Indus Valley (Frontier District) ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ladakh Division ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gilgit Division ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration (Actual Figures).

District and Natural Division of birth.	Enumerated in last three figures omitted)																		Natural Population.
	District (or Natural Division).			Contiguous Districts in the State.			Other parts of the State.			Contiguous parts of other provinces etc. (in India).			Non-contiguous parts of other provinces etc. (in India).			Outside India.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kashmir State ..	3,582	1,908	1,674	....	....	....	....	....	....	99	27	72	1	1	....	....	....	....	3,676,488
I. Jammu Province ..	1,723	917	806	3	4	1	....	....	....	49	16	33	7	4	3	....	....	....	....
Jammu District ..	302	168	134	9	4	5	1	1	....	19	7	12	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
Kathua	141	79	62	6	3	3	....	....	....	3	4	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Riasi	236	171	165	3	3	3	1	1	....	6	3	4	4	2	2	....	....	....	....
Udhampur	263	137	126	6	3	3	3	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Reasi	233	117	106	3	4	4	3	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Chenaid Jagir ..	8	4	4	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poonch	300	144	170	26	13	13	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
II. The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province) ..	1,561	843	718	4	3	1	6	5	1	....	....	....	6	4	2	....	....	....	....
Baramulla ..	550	296	254	6	3	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
Srinagar ..	550	280	270	1	1	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Muzaffarabad District ..	234	124	110	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
III. The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts) ..	227	113	114	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ladakh District ..	101	90	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gilgit	30	17	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SUBSIDIARY III.

MIGRATION BETWEEN NATURAL DIVISIONS (ACTUAL FIGURES) COMPARED WITH 1921.

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Natural Division in which born.		Number enumerated (000's omitted) in Natural Division.					
		Entire State.	I—The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract.	II—The Outer Hills.	Jammu Province.	III—The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province	IV—The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Kashmir State	1931	2,583	627	1,047	1,784	1,363	256
	1921	2,190	601	990	1,327	1,200	211
Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract	1931	627	640	46	626	1	....
	1921	601	644	10	602	1	....
The Outer Hills	1931	1,047	14	1,028	1,040	5	2
	1921	990	13	963	960	3	1
Jammu Province	1931	1,784	664	1,072	1,776	6	2
	1921	1,327	620	979	1,320	5	1
The Jhelum Valley (Kashmir Province)	1931	1,363	4	5	5	1,523	1
	1921	1,200	1	6	7	1,201	....
The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	1931	256	....	....	....	1	254
	1921	211	....	....	....	1	210

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

MIGRATION BETWEEN THE STATE AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

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Province or State.	Immigrants to Kashmir State.			Emigrants from Kashmir State.			Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of immigrants over emigrants.	
	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total India ..	*91,559	91,881	−272	94,442	94,345	+10,302	−22,250	−22,024
Total Provinces ..	69,940	61,262	−681	91,971	82,241	+10,206	−22,161	−27,177
Ajmer-Merwara ..	6	11	−6	104	200	−104	−98	−197
Assam ..	7	2	+5	24	46	−22	−17	−44
Baluchistan and Khelat ..	....	....	....	14	2	+12	−14	−2
Bihar and Orissa ..	22	22	−0	22	294	−272	−00	−222
Bombay ..	92	94	−1	2,081	2,229	−148	−1,984	−2,135
Bengal ..	111	222	+6	200	140	+60	−00	−04
Bombay (Thatoda and Cutch) ..	180 (180+10)	160 (140+10)	+60	1,300 (1,200+ 60)	714 (600+20)	+000	−1,102	−004
Burma ..	20	0	+21	127	160	−22	−00	−141
Central Provinces and Berar	45	20	+10	275	107	+70	−220	−107

* Includes 127 Indian Unspecified.

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*concld.*

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MIGRATION BETWEEN THE STATE AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

Province or State.	Immigrants to Kashmir State.			Emigrants from Kashmir State.			Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of immigrants over emigrants.	
	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi ..	82	144	−61	470	185	+285	−387	−41
Madras ..	22	24	−1	....	22	−22	+22	+1
N. W. Frontier Province (Districts and States) ..	6,472 (4,384+88)	7,720	−1,248	8,263	3,606	+5,257	−1,791	+4,732
Punjab (Districts and States)	53,034 (52,306+628)	52,463 (51,832+631)	+571	79,691	75,159 (71,772+3,387)	+4,532	−26,657	−22,696
U. P. of Agra and Oudh (Districts and States) .	769 (720+9)	557 (551+6)	+211	1,421	1,404 (1,368+39)	+17	−652	−847
Total States ..	*169*	*173*	*−34*	277	280	−3	*−218*	....
Baroda State ..	22	6	+16	28	6	+22	−6	....
Central India Agency ..	11	11	....	160	40	+120	−149	−29
Cochin ..	....	....	....	1	1	....	−1	−1
Gwalior ..	22	23	−1	29	34	+5	−17	−11
Hyderabad State ..	19	7	+12	42	12	+30	−23	−5
Mysore State ..	2	2	....	73	154	−81	−71	−152
Rajputana Agency ..	64	113	−49	34	123	−89	+30	−30
Travancore ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goa and French Possessions	17	16	+1	....	....	....	+17	+16
Sikkim State ..	2	....	+2	....	....	....	+2	....

162 To the above general causes which tend to cut down the number of females in India may be added some special factors which affect the sex-ratio.

[167] (*a*) ***Migration.***—Emigration affects the sex-ratio of the locality concerned by removing the able-bodied male population and causes an increase in the proportion of females, while immigration into a country on the other hand would go to swell the proportion of males in it.

[164] (*b*) ***Diseases.***—Certain diseases show special selection for the sexes. Plague and Influenza are reported to select adversely against females while famines claim more victims among the male population as the females are reported to exhibit greater resistance to them.

(*c*) Then there are factors of climate, race and occupation which seem to affect the sex-ratio at birth.

(*d*) Another cause of the greater deficiency of females in this State may be traced in the history of this country as we shall presently attempt to show to the reader. The political vicissitudes as evidenced by the general disintegration and disorder prevalent in this country before its consolidation by Maharaja Gulab Singh could also have played some part in affecting the sex proportions.

It is an accepted fact that since the twelfth century when Khan Dalacha, the Tartar invaded Kashmir various dynasties have held sway over this beautiful country. Ratan Shah of Tibet and Shah Mirza of Swat having ruled during the middle of the fourteenth century were followed by the indigenous kings of the Chak tribe who ruled it (1553-1585) till it passed into the hands of the foreigners the Mughals (1586-1751), the Afghans (1751-1818) and the Sikhs (1819-1845).

The conquest of this country secluded by mountain walls and having no suitable communications must have proved a tedious task for the foreign invaders who could only venture on such expedition with mighty preparation and large armies. With each invasion the male population of the country will naturally have received an influx and consequently the proportion of women would have experienced a fall at each such occasion. It is also likely that during the closing days of the last Hindu rule over this land the ruling race seeing the chances of defeat might have sent off their families out of the valley or put them to the sword according to the old Rajput custom of *Jauhar*.

It is therefore one of the plausible explanations that a series of such invasions might on the one hand have considerably increased the male content of the population while on the other hand this very cause might have contributed to the depletion of the female sex, through migration or actual cutting down of their numbers.

Although according to the natural law the balance of sexes should have been restored but seeing that in India during the last fifty years the sex-ratio has instead of equalization actually gone low from 954 in 1881 to 940 in 1931, it can be assumed that other factors are too potent to allow this law to neutralize the long-standing deficiency.

The above considerations also apply to the Jammu Province where before the consolidation of the Dogra country by the late Maharaja Gulab Singh, the founder of the State, the hill principalities were in perpetual conflict with each other and their number was not less than 22 as is evidenced by the famous Dogra couplet which is sung to this day by the bards of Duggar.

"Bais Raj Pahar De

Bich Jammu Sardar"

"Amidst the twenty-two principalities of the hills Jammu stands supreme".

1/A [Errata: read "communications"; cf. errata sheet, P. 329, category III -- Analyst]